Military Commission of Inves tigation.

Correspondence Between President Johnson and Gov. Wells.

Reports from General Baird-Forty Return of Gen. Sheridan-Mayor Monroe Dis-Loyalists Slain.

The President Still Aiding the Rebels.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HERRON APPOINTED MILITARY DICTATOR.

Union Men Preparing to Leave the State.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S RETURN TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Effayor Effonroe Dissatisfied with Gen. Baird.

REPORTED DEATH OF GOVERNOR WELLS

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

What the President's Friends Say.

President Johnson's Responsibility.

A Copperhead Account of the Riot.

The Civil Rights Bill in Louisiana.

GEN. BAIRD'S REPORT TO GEN. HOWARD.

A Military Commission of Investigation Correspondence between President Johnson and Gov. Welle-A Rebel Military Dictator-Gen. Baird on the Situation.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 1, 1866. The following dispatches from THE TRIBUNE Bureau at New Orleans have fust been received at this office:

New-Orleans, Wednesday, August 1-6 p. m. Thanks to martial law and the presence of troops, the city is comparatively quiet. The Robel press, afraid of the fire department, and things generally were organized for the purpose of massacreing the members of the Con-

The Times, a notorious Rebel sheet, says: "To see negroes mutilated and literally beaten to death as they ought to escape was one of the most horrible pictures it commission, of which the gallant Major-Gen. J. A. Mower upon all facts connected with the late riot.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains

To Hes Excellency Gov. WELLS. L bave been advised that you have issued a proclamation

convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me-under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

The Governor's reply is as follows: STATE OF LOUISIANA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 4 New-Orleans, July 28, 1806.

To his Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United

Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order recenvened by the president of that body, by virtue of a resolution authorizing him to do so, and in that event for bim to call on the proper officers of the State to issue write of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My preclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained, they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the Con-J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

The telegraph of the President to Attorney-General Herron is regarded as a virtual overthrow of the Constitution of the State, superceding the Governor, who, by Article 59 of the Constitution, is charged with seeing the laws-executed. The Rebel Gen Herron is therefore military dictator, and, by Presidenti Johnson's order, the troops are placed at his disposition. Uniquemen are preparing to leave the State engrasse, under the impression that the Government will not protect them. Gen. Sheridan has returned, and will sectain martial law until after a thorough examination is made by the cammission, unless, as is feared, the City Government is gover back to the Rebel murderers of our Union men by the Bresident's orders.

Mayor Manroe's letter of the 25th sult. to Gen. Baird, in reference to the Convention, is published. He says it tia his intention to dispesse this unlawful assemble. Gen. Baird replies in a Senethy letter, and says:

Loannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention claiming to reppesent the people of an entire State bases its action.

Gov. Wells has applied for military protection, hist ife naving been threatened.

The President Still Aidieg the Rebels-Re-

pected Death of Gov. Wells.

Special Dispotch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 1, 1866. The President has placed State Attorney-General Herroon in charge of the civil offgirs of Louisiana, Gor. Wells being reported dead, and Licut. Gov. Voorhies not being considered competent. Commissioners will be apinvestigate the eauses and results of the late riot. As there are over 30 frominent Rebel Generals in business in New-Origans, a selection will be doubtless saide from

Editor King of The New-Orleans Times had a long con-

dicates how far the Fresident accords with the loyalists of

Gen. Baird to Gen. Howard.

WARRINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866. The following telegram was received to-day by Gen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 31-11:45 p. m. The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About 40 persons have been killed and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the convention A. HAIRD, Brevet Mejor General.

REBEL DISPATCHES.

ontiefied with Gen. Baird.

Gen. Sheridan returned this morning from Brazos Saniago. Gen. Baird has appointed a military commission President. Mayer Monroe has addressed a letter to Gen. Baird, saying that, without attempting to dispute his (Baird's) military law order, he (Monroe) cannot but express his astonishment at such a step, and at a time when no exigencies existed for it. The aid of the military, says Mayor Monroe, would have been most gladly received ss violence when such intervention was asked; law. If I am to understand from the words of your order ous and unlawful proceedings of Monday, I would respect-fully suggest that your release of all the rioters and their act in your administration of martial law, is not well cal-culated to accomplish that object. Mayor Monroe concludes his letter by declining to act as Mayor until the

A Dispatch from Gen. Baird-About Forty

The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About 40 persons have been killed, and a large number wounded, scarly all being friendly to the

BEFORE THE RIOT.

Events Preceding the Riot-Efforts to Enforce the Civil Rights Bill-Persecution of the

Gen. Board's report of the affair in Louisiana, dated July 23, has to-day been received by Gen. Howard. He referred to the Hon. R. H. Stannon, Commissioner, and parties have been arrested and held to bail to appear at Congress in refusing to do justice under the civil law of the State. Some of these are cases of freedmen; others in which loyal citizens from the North have been made victims of persecution through the operations of State laws. The proceedings of the Courts have been arrested, and

colored schools, among whom are a Justice of the Peace and a Constable. These latter are further charged with inof the freedman and prevents his selling his labor to the their condition worse than that prior to emancipation. they inhabit, and they are the terror of property owners and laborers, but it is a noticeable fact that they are sus-

Small forces of cavalry or mounted infantry are needed n each district. In too many districts the Bureau agents are exposed to insults, and are powerless to resent them as it is impossible to hold responsible an entire parish. Persons visit the agents on business with loaded pistols in their belts, while in all places of public resort and conveyances, they are obliged to listen to denunciations of the Government, disloyal speeches, and songs. Little good can be done for free schools through the State, until a radical change is effected in those who make and enforce the State laws. The results of our schools, so far, fall short of our anticipations. The cotton and sugar crops promise a good yield in those districts not overflowed. The districts that have suffered are La Fourche, Point Couple, St. Helena, Tammany, Washington, Natchitoches, Sabine, Caldwell, Franklin, and Carroll; but in four of these, small crops will be raised.

The Union Convention in New-Orleans TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE 27TH-IMPARTIAL SUPPRAGE ADVOCATED AND CONGRESS INDORSED-WHY JUDGE DURELL REFUSED TO

CALL THE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the mass neeting held in the State House to-night, for the purpose of ratifying the Congressional policy and indorsing the call for the reconvoking of the Constitutional Conven-

Resolved. That the 75,000 citizens of Louisiana qualified to vote, but disfranchised on account of color, 20,000 of whom risked their lives in her behalf in the war against the Rebellow, and, by their bravery on the battie-field, helped to destroy the Rebel power within her limits, may claim from her as a right, and deserve as a debt of gratitude, that participation in the Government which etitizenship confers.

Resolved. That we condully indorse the proposed reassembling of the Constitutional Convention of Louisians, seeing in that movement a reasonable hope of the existiblishment in this State of justice and right for all her citizens, irrespective of color, and also of the enforcement of that pationic declaration of President Johnson. "that treason is a raise and smart be made addious, and the traiters must take a back stat in the work of Reconstruction."

Resolved. That we her tilly commend the man by and energetic source pursued by Generator J. Madison Vells and Judge Ruffast, Howell, in rising to the hight of the occasion in the performance of a solemn act of duty, regardless of orivate threats of personal vincence, and unmoved by the ridicule, comment and attempt at intendiction of the R pel press of the course.

Resolved. That the thanks of the loyal men of Louisiana are

consine and attempt at immidation of the R off-press of the curry.

Bisolved, That the thanks of the loyal men of Louislana are due to the Congress of the United States for the firm stand taken by them in the matter of Reconstruction, for the protection and ald afforded by the "Civil Rights" "Freedmen's Barsean" and "Homestead" laws, and for the encouragement given to the friends of the Kational flovernment in the recently Rebal States, to remodel their fundamental laws in accordance with the immostal principles enunciated in the Deckration of Independence.

Resolved, That the military and naval authorities of the Nation are entitled to our graticule for the security afferded by their protection and for the additional guarantee of impartial justice contained in their recent orders, a guarantee unfirmately made necessary until the full recentalists meet of civil law by the makine of our defeated and disappointed fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the call issued by A. G.

of delegates to represent this State in and Philadelphia Con-rection.

Resolved. That until the doctrine of the political equality of all citizens, irrespective of color, is recognized in this State, by the establishment therein os universal suffeage, there will and can be no permanent peace. .

ference with the President this morning, and reports Mr. about four months ago, at the request of Gov. Hahn, Sur-Johnson as fully understanding the whole affair. The veyor of the City of New-Orleans. His mame was with-

the present incumbent, Mr. Tom Parker (Southern), was ominated and confirmed. Dr. Dostie, at the commence-Rebel, J.T. Munroe (a Rebel police) acting as Mayor. He returned soon after Gen. Butler took possession of the city. His life has been openly threatened ever since he returned. He repeatedly remarked that he should be shain by the Rebels, and looked upon Monroo and his myrmidous as the instruments of vengeance. He said he preferred to die for his country to witnessing its disgrace

ferred to die for his country to witnessing its disgrace under the coalition policy.

John Henderson, jr., is the son of United States Senator Henderson of Miss.; was born in Mississippi and educated in the South. He was in the Constitutional Convention, and acted as an ardent Free State man.

The bitterness against the Constitution grows out of the fact that it permits the Legislature to make pecuniary possession, service in the United States army, or superior mental acquirements on the part of the negro, a reason for receiving franchisement. This affair in New-Orleans is but the beginning of the end.

Judge Durell refused to call the Convention because he said Gov. Wells would betray its members and the cause they represented.

The Convention of 1864-Action of Gov.

Welle. On the 21st of September, 1865, J. M. Wells, Govrnor of Louisiana, issued a proclamation making provisions for the holding of an election for the choice of a Governor and dinary qualifications, every elector should be "required to produce the amnesty outh, prescribed in the President's proclamation, either of the 6th of December, 1863, or that of the 29th of May, 1865, sworn to and subscribed by him before competent authority." The Governor adds: "In all other respects, the election will be conducted in accordance with aw, which is the same as under the Constitution of 1852."

Previous to this meeting of the Democrat'e Convention, the National Conservative Union Committee had issued an address to the people, in which they declared the Constitution of 1864 the organic law of the State. A Convention, called this Committee, was held on the 9th of October. This Convention also nominated Gov. Wells as their candidate for Gov-

seed an address in which they stated their behef that he would speedily return to the State, and announced him as a umber of votes east was 27,868, of which Gov. Wells received

publicans was held in New-Orleans, at which meeting resolu-tions were adopted declaring that the State Government had

Orleans, in an extra session called by the Governor. In his message to the Legislature he dwelt on the necessity of having the State represented in the coming session of Congress, and advised the immediate election of two Unifed States Senators, thus repudinting the election of Senators in the session of the Legislature in the leginning of the year. Gov. Hahn and R. The Legislature neted in accordance with the Governor's suggestion, and on the 6th of December elected Mesers. Ran

THE PRESS ON THE BIOT. The Copperhend Account.

The Copperhead Account.

Special Inspetch to The New York Times.

Washing ton. Toesday, July 31, 1866.

Your New-Orleans correspondent furnishes, under date of July 30, the following detailed and conhected account of the outbreak in that city yesterday.

I have already ferwarded a number of disconnected dispatches relative to to day's fearful carnage, and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can enboarding on the bost authority. The Convention met at 12 o'clock, 30 members being present, Julyae R. K. Howell, since missing, in the chair. R. King Bluera ho missing, moved an adjournment of an hour, dund what time the servesiant at arms, was directed to compel the attendance of absentees.

The Hall was densely packed with freedunes arrying a United States flag, and marching the streets with marrial music, arrived as the Instance. In a fight disturbance on Canal st. At this juncture, the merchants all over the city, fearing the costing such closed that and of police folial procession entered the building, a squad of police folial procession entered the building, a squad of police folial procession entered the building, a squad of police folial procession followed; pistols were fired they were merely attempting to sarrest the Canal et rioters above mentioned, but exertain it is a free they were merely attempting to a strest the Canal et rioters above mentioned, but exertain it is strest they not their using offensive language. The policemen were mentioned, and one of them presented a pistol upon their using offensive language. The policemen were finally driven out of the building, learing inside Got. Halin, Judge Howell, Mr. De Costis and other gent-cane, with freedmen. Fortunately, Gor, Wells had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird sboat calling out troops, Gon. Sheridan being out of town.

The institution used in as an observatory on Canal st., looking toward Common through Dryades-st. The policemen rallied and drove the freedmen and pistol shots. Po

rice to escape from it was killed, and I has several orougal in the alley above mentioned, and after they full I saw croseds of refinans bearing them as they were dyings.

The policemen, whatever their orders were, behaved well toward the white prisoners, comparatively speaking. A. M. Fish was the first member of the Convention captured, and I am happy to say that although the police could not present the crowd from abosing him badly, they did keep him from being lynched. A man mounted a lamp-post on Canal-si, as Fish was being carried away under guard, and got a rope ready to hang him, but the guard drove the crowd away with their pistols. The next member arrested was Capt. Haynes, a lexas scout for our army during the war. The crowd had been taught a lesson and did not interfere with him, sithough they grumbled deeply as he passed through, calling them Rebels, traitors and other pet names.

Gov. Hahn succeeded in getting into the hands of the police unhart, from out of the building where he hand so first are member, but as one of the most prominent equal rights men in the State. While he was variet gazard, however, was covard shot kim through the back of the head, inflicting a dangerous would, and he was also stabled. He was then placed in a hack and carried to Police Headquarters where I saw him sent into confinencent. He was very pale, and the blood tricked down his face from a would which seemed to have reached his left temple.

Mr. Dostle, who had the reputation of being the most violent

temple.

Mr. Dostie, who had the reputation of being the most violent negro-suffrage man in the Bouth, and who certainly was the most violent speaker on Friday last, was killed while attempting to get away. I am told that a policeman shot him in the back, and that after he fell a crowd jumped on him and cut him horribly with

that after he fell a cross jumped on him and cut him Aprilony with extense.

John Henderson and other members of the Convention were also captured, and were wounded—by stray shots the local papers my, but more likely by coverelly rioters—while on their was to the Station-houses.

The riot commenced at 12:15 and ended at 3:30 o'clock. At 2:45 o'clock the military, under Gen. Baird, appeared on its salest, and finally took possession of the whole city. Before in hit the riot was confined to Dryades. Baronne. Common, carondelet and Canalests, and the buildings and yards all around the Institute. I saw prechang shot dead on all of the shore streets except Canal, who could have been arrested uninjured-live many men have been killed wounded, or even arrested, it is impossible to my, but my estimate is one hundred producen and usenty-fine milites killed and counded and one hundred altogether screeted.

The embetantial men of the city deplore the occurrence, but all are WHAT A PRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT THINKS OF HIS "POLICY."

The New-York Evening Post, a leading Johnson pager, thus indorece the argument of THE TRIBUNE in comneating upon the responsibility of the President in the New

In the first place, according to Mr. Johnson's heavy, Louisiana is a State of the Union; why, then, does he interfer with the internal affairs of Louisiana; A convention was to be held in Louisiana; this convention was either a legitimate or an illegitimate held; I to the first instance it had a right to sit; in the second, it was an illegal body, whose acts would be void and of no force, and whose members would be subject to arrest, if at all under the State laws, by the ShNe officers of justiced. As they apunded only 36, their arrest, whenever

MENUTARY TRACE PROPERTY.

religious.

THE PRESIDENT "SUPERSEDES" GOV. WELLS.

From The New York Heads.

Col. Dostic positively denies having sent any such dispatch to New-Orleans as is attributed to him, but on the contrary, in conjunction with Mr. Rings of The New-Orleans Times, and acting under the advice of the President, repeatedly and urgennly leigraphed f on here, arging the people in an particular to interfere with the assembling of the Convention. The President has carteally deposed Gov. Wells by directing the Hon. Andrew J. Herron. Altorney General of Lemisiana, to preserve the peace and take all necessary steps to put down all revolutionary proceedings acainst the existing state government, and ordering the military forces of the United States to render him all needed assistance.

THE TIMES REPORTER.

AUGUST 1.—The pelicement claim that they were merely attempting to arrest the Canalist, rioters, above mentioned and the circum, there is small body of the members yet remained, and one of them presented a pictal appar their many operated in mental properties. The many the many of the police under the protect them from harm by the building where he had been, were indectual (?), and two or not see a member, but as one of three of the more prominent the mass properties them from harm by the building where he had been, were indectual (?), and two or not see a member, but as one of three of the more prominent the mass properties were killed. There are be no doubt that the Armed and organizal negroes of however, some coward short him through the back of of the head, inflicting a damegrous wound, and he was miss clared his intention to employ stabled. He was then piaced in a hack and corrected to Police. Here we have conclusive rei-headquarters, where I saw dense that the Radicals in Coahim set in the confinement. He gress were conguismed the entire the more prominent to invest up to the Mayor of the city had de-prous wound, and he was miss clared his intention to employ stabled. He was then piaced in the thirty of the city had de-prouse the intention to employ the intention to the more prominent that the Radicals in Coahim set the coarse of the autic of the entire the coarse of the more considered the coarse of the city had de-prouse the the coarse of the coarse o

Wm. H. C King, editor of The New-Orlessy Times, now in Washington writes a letter upon the riots from which this ex-

factionists, be popular outery became so great that he grew weak kneedand retreated from his new-found friends into the weak screening retreated from the resorted to in order to country. Sine means had now to be resorted to in order to "acrew his ourage to the sticking point." The newly-made President of the Convention and another person were disontched in ht haste to Washington. Seeking the leaders of the Radical in Congress they misrepresented our affairs in every conceishie way. With some they were countenanced and encourage, with others, I understand, they failed. How-ever, they set to their friends in New-Orleans the most glow-

nonnece the universal surrage was the grand some of their ambition.

And herefer reader will allow a little diversion from the subject. The quality of the rages with the faction spoken of is not since. They care nothing for the nogro. They make him a cleaker their nefarrous designs. The respectable Radicals of NevPrieans have not and do not countenance them. Thomas J. grant, a gentleman at once talented, consistent, and houses his views, and known throughout the United States as andical of the despest dye, has openly denounced their illegreets, and does not countenance the reassembling of their Corention.

The wile castings of the conventionites naturally produced great feeg in the community, which was ingreased to the

The wileostings of the conventionites naturally produced great feng in the community, which was increased to the highest pit when they assembled a mass meeting of negroes, and by infunatory speaches, following the example of others made in whington, greatly fired the negro element. A torch-lightrocession of excited negroes followed, armed with improviseous ruments of destruction, and in the frenzy of the hoar stilling occurrence fanned a spark of fire into a consuministanc.

With threats which followed we have only the telegraphic accounts Far be it from mo to attempt to color or excuse the events the have transpired. No reasonable or just man will sanction suppression of one illegal act by the commission of anothe

ametion isappression of one lliegal act by the commission of anothe. Every is friend of his city. State or country, will but sincerely done the commission of acts which tarnish the fair name of 'poople. In common with my fellow citizens of Louislansow in this city, and as I know with those at home, who are w grieving over the recent melancherly occurrences, I keenlytiterly feel the stain indelibly impressed upon us at this time that everything will be exangerated, and our condition soft to be made more deplocable. I have pairful evidences pre me. Let us hope, in the mercy of God, that the day is 1 far distant when, by the returning wisdom and justice do American people, such acts as I have imperfectly yet truddwerted to, may be unknown.

Whate President's Organ Thinks-An Apolefor the President's Interferener. Thettional Intelligencer, the organ of Mr. Johnson,

makes : apology for the President's action:

makes a apology for the President's action:

"Bu other Southern States, some of the leaders of the
small c of the population that profess to have been entirely
loyal to Federal head sil through the Rebellion are by no
means is fined with an internal, conscientions satisfaction of
havingeli discharged patriotic duty, but they put in the
closing they must be the exclasive voting class hereafter,
and be only persons cligible to offices in the States. The
latest clous type of this sort is the audacious conspiracy
of reviousts in Louisians to batten themselves upon the
wholende of that State as rulers—as a small privileged class—
in int an aristocracy or eligarchy. To do this, the debris
of a ceution, elected for the most part in New-Orleans in
18-d, the made the constitution which the people of Louisians b asymptoseed to log the sake of peace, and reasonabled

MEXICO.

Attempted Bevolution at the City of Mexico. NEW-OBLEANS, Wednesday, August 1, 1856.

The steamer Alliance, from Vera Cruz 27th, has ar-

The Yellow fever is prevailing at Vera Crnz.

A revolution had been attempted at the City of Mexico, but the parties were arrested and banished to Yucatan. The prisoners were brought to Vera Crns, and placed in the Castle of San Juan, previous to transportation,

The following is a translation from Le Temps of Paris, of July 17: The Memorial Le la Loire of the 14th instant, reports that a new detachment of the Foreign Legion, coming from Aix and going to embark at Nazaire, pas through that city yesterday.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS TO DATE-CLEAR STATEMENT TION TO-DAY - RESULT OF THE PARAGUAYAN ATTACK OF THE 24TH OF MAY-THE STRENGTH OF HUMAITA-SICKNESS IN THE ALLIED CAMP-BUSINESS AFFAIRS-A YANKER PARMER'S FAME IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Special Cotrespondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., June 14, 1866.

The whole of South America is involved in either na ional or civil war. The strife which concerns most of these beiligerent nations-at least, the largest extent of territory and population-has arranged on one side Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and on the other the little, audacious Republic of Paraguay. It has raged for 14 months, and all the time there may be said to have been 100,000 men under arms. And for the last six months these forces have chiefly been located within a radius of 20 miles, with the center at the confluence of the

Perhaps a hasty sketch of the origin of this war might be entertaining to some of your readers. It is as follows: dent of Uruguay. He ruled well and refired with honor. The sweets of power induced him to seek the office again

During these months President Lopez sent notice to Brazil that, if that revolution should be matured, he would regard it as a derangement of the equilibrium of the Hiver Plate, which he could not permit. Brazil proceeded, and Lopez at once, in retaliation, took possession of Matto Grosso, a rich Province of Brazil. Lopez then asked permission to cross the Argentine soil in order to attack Brazil, but it was refused. Lopez regarded this as a casus 1-12, and at once seized two Argentine steamers, and proceeded to levy war against Brazil and Uruginay, an ally and almost a province of Brazil, and the Argentine Confederation

These three mations united in a triple treaty, agreeing to take from Paragenay all her arms and distribute them

These three nations united in a triple treaty, agreeing to take from Paraguay all her arms and distribute them equally, and maintain a Provisional Government in Paraguay, under their protection, whose first duty should be to repay them the expenses of the war. With varied fortune the Allies have steadily advanced, and in April last entered the territory of Paraguay with 50,000 men. This looks like progress, if we remember that Lopez had at first invaled both Brazil and the Argentine Confederation with large armies.

large armies.

Since the beginning of the strife, Paraguay has lost, Since the beginning of the strife, Paragnay has lost, from all causes, 25,000 men, and although the allies also have lost, it has not been in such proportions. The Paraguayans are limited in numbers, and in course of time, war, by all its wastes, it unrepaired, must in the end exhaust them. On the contrary, the territory of these three nations is large and populous, and Brazil, especially, seems to have exhaustless resources as to men and

nations is large and populous, and Brazil, especially, seems to have exhaustless resources as to men and money.

The present state of the war is briefly this: On April 16, the allies entered Paraguay, taking Fort Itopiuù, on the Parana River. No great battle or even important skirmish occurred until May 24, when a general engagement was brought on between the two armies, which had been lying within three or four miles of each other. On that day the Paraguayans came up in three divisions, and made a most impetuous attack. Gen. Mitre, the Argentine President and the commander-in-chief, attempted to pierce their center and sneceeded. But in dividing them he divided himself, for they fell merciless on both flanks. The Paraguayan cavalry came up, facing both infantry and cavalry, and, in spite of a galling fire, rode right on to the gunners, whom they sabered, and then sacked the allied camp.

At night both parties encamped on the old ground. The Paraguayans are said to have lost 4,200 in killed and wounded, four gons, eight flags, and innumerable trophies of war of various kinds. The allies lost 3,311 in killed and wounded, of whom 183 were Brazilian officers, and 47 other officers. That battle did but little toward ending the war, further than to exhaust the belligerents by so much.

The great point of Paraguayan strength and hope is the fortress of Humaita. It covers, with its various appartenances, three square miles, and it can employ from 1,000 to 10,000 men in action. There are about 200 pieces of cannon in place, but the fortifications are of brick and are not at all well built. Before the fort the channel of the Paraguay River is narrow, and it is within 100 yards of the guns of the fort. Three great chains extend across the river at that point, and it is said that the river is filled with torpedoes.

The low, wet ground where the allies are encamped has

with torpedoes.

The low, wet ground where the allies are encamped has told fearfully on their general health. The chills and fever, small-pox, dysontery, and consumption, have done more than the enemy.

Lopes has called out the militia (National Guards) of the capital. They are chiefly young men and boys, and show an exhausted supply of material for the army.

Business is fearfully dull in this city. The war gives some activity to its own class of trade, but the supplies are, so exclusively imported that it does not awaken general so exclusively imported that it does not awaken general industry. From the beginning of the war till now, the paper money has gradually improved in value. Two days ago a reaction occurred here, and paper money has gone down in value 5 per cent, and a further fall is predicted.

We have advices from the army to the 6th of June, but no movements have occurred since the battle of the 24th. Gen. Mirre is fortifying his position apparently for the Win-ter, and is gathering a relit of horses for all the allied cav-

airy.

A flotilla has gone up the Parana River to expedite the crossing of 19,000 men into Paraguay under General the Baron Porto Alegre. As there is a battery to pass on the way, some interest attaches to the expedition.

There is a great depression in business here, but no fears of a crash are entertained.

of a crash are entertained.

There has been a copiousness of rain in this Province not before known for 10 years. The roads are bad. Some railroads have been sadly injured, and some flocks greatly destroyed, but the pastures are good.

Mr. Jacob C. Spring, a substantial farmer here on a little farm of 36 square miles, sailed yesterday for his early home in Maine on a visit of one or two years.

Union Pacific Railroad.

OMANA. Wednesday. August), 1866.
The Government Commissioners yesterday accepted an additional 35 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. One hundred and sixty-three miles of the road are completed. This brings the road within 31 miles of Fort Kearney, which point will be reached by the 1st of September. Regular passenger trains are now running to Grand Island The Saratoga Baces to be Prohibited.

SARATOGA Wednesdey, August 1, 1805.
Through the influence of the Lelands, the race meetings at Saratoga are to be prohibited hereafter, as they are considered influences to the place,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA'S MAILS.

Detailed Accounts of the War in Austria.

The King of Prussia's Account of ... Battle at Koniggratz

THE FIRST STRATEGIST IN EUROPE.

Proclamation of Archduke Albrecht.

GARIBALDI'S MARCH INTO THE TYROL

Italian Indignation at French Mediation.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Our foreign mails and files by the Chine, forwarded The following extracts will be of general interest:

THE ARMISTICE. The Opinion in Paris.

The Times correspondent writes:

PARIS. Friday, July 20, 7 a. m.

Accounts received here last evening from Vienna confirm the statement that the Austrian Government are determined to continue the wer, as the demands of Prasma are too en orbitant to be accepted, even after the enormous losses Austria has sustained, and that the belingerants could get come to an understanding for a sinute suspension of hostilities for three days. We expect to hear every moment of another batter close to Vienna. Up to last evening nothing positive has transpired as to the result of M. Benedetir's mission to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Austrian View.

The correspondent of The London News writes from

What the Italians Think.

The Florence correspondent of The News makes view orous protest against the interference of Napoleon in the settlement of the quarrel between Austria and Italy. We quote

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Archduke Albert. The correspondent of The News writes from Vienna.

The Advance Upon Virusa. The Times correspondent writes from Vienna July 17 of visits to the bosp

itals, where there were not less than

The Times correspondent writes from vicina July 17 of visits to the hospitals, where there were not less than 10 000 wounded men, and says:

How long these poor fellows will be laft to get well it is impossible to say, for the Prussians are advancing, and if they canling to have the same fortune as has hitherto attended them in the field they will be it Vicina one of these fine days almost as soon as their friends prophesy. Orders have been sent to all superior officers not on duty to leave the city at once as a precautionary measure. It is said Har Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge is anxions to come over here to be near her husband, but it is to be hoped she will not carry out her resolution, for no one can tell what will bappen in a few days, or how soon the routes may be interrupted by warlike operations.

The storm is gathering. Olimits is at least out off. The Saxon Headquarters pessed along the line from Benedek's army to Vicana, near Ludenburg, at 6 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the Prussians appeared as the train containing the baggage was passing, and, after a brisk action, drove back the troops at the station and captured the train, so it is said, but I deabt it yet. Vicana is menaced by a direct attack from the morth and west, and, if the Italians keep and make good their word, by a force marching from the south, but Vicana is not taken yet. It is true that Wagram and Essilage lie at her portials; but Aspern is there too, and I am very sare that the position and the means of the Austrians are now much stronger relatively than they were when they were defeated by the Prussians at Königgrätz.

The Pressian Occupation of Frankfort.

The Times Berlin correspondent writes on the 18th: On the lith of July, that is exactly four weeks after decrecing war against Prussia, what was left of the Bund evacuated Prankfort. Two days later, the Prussians occupied the city, marching into the Zeil with bands playing, drums beating, and soldiers singing martial songs. The enemy was so discouraged by the rout at Aschaffenburg that he did not dare to Mayence and some, it appears, to the neighborhood of Darmstadt. The Dukes of Nassau and Darmstadt have fied, taking the contents of their respective exchapters with them. A very unnecessary terror, caused by the rapid advance of the Prussians, and its effect upon the imagination of the inhabitants, rather than any show of oppression on the part of the victors, prevailed in the englise district.

From Frankfort, Darmstadt, Wirsburg, Mannheim, &c., many of the wealthier citizens, and all those who had ever been conspictious for opposing the measures of this Cabinet, left for Switzerland and France. The paulic extended like wise to the generals of the bostile troops. The fortresses of Rastadt, in Northern Baden, and Ulm, in Eastern Wirtemberg, are being hurriedly armed, as though there could be anything to apprehend; a fine bridge at Carlstadt, near Wirzburg, has been set on fire without any assignable motive by the Bavarian pioneers; and, what is the most significant of all, Prince Carl of Bavaria, who had acted as commander inchief on the Federal side, leaving his gallant army to itself in its hour of need, suddenly starried for Munich to advise peace. This ends the Indierous campaign of the Reichs-Armsc. On the 14th of July, that is exactly four weeks after decree-

grais. BERLIS, July 18.—The following letter from the King of Prussia to the Queen has been communicated to a private circle. It contains an interesting account of the great battle of the 3d:

"Fritz (the Crown Prince) left me at 2, and Karl (Prince) rederich Charles) at 2 in the afternoon, after a gouncil of was